

criminal record; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, it is a privilege to join my colleagues Senators BROWNBACK, LEAHY, GRASSLEY, and CANTWELL in introducing immigration legislation that will enhance our intelligence capabilities and improve our border security.

These critical functions are an important part of the massive challenges now facing the country in the wake of last week's terrorist attacks. These functions are the shared responsibility of the FBI, the INS, and the State Department. This legislation will provide U.S. consular officers and the INS, including inspectors at our ports of entry, with electronic access to information located within certain FBI databases, such as the National Crime Information Center's Interstate Identification Index, the Wanted Persons File, and other files maintained by the National Crime Information Center. Electronic access to this information will enable the State Department and the INS to act immediately to identify high-risk criminals seeking admission to the United States or seeking other immigration benefits.

Clearly, we must improve the security and intelligence capabilities of the Nation. But we must do so without violating the basic rights and liberties of the American people. Our legislation includes provisions to protect individual privacy. It authorizes the Secretary of State to draft regulations which will appropriately limit the use of the FBI's information. These regulations will require the information to be safeguarded from unnecessary dissemination, so that it is used only for the purpose of making decisions on the issuance or denial of visas or immigration benefits, and so that its confidentiality will be maintained to protect the privacy rights of those who are the subject of the information.

These steps are needed now. We must also examine other ideas to improve safety at the Nation's borders and strengthen our overall ability as much as possible to prevent future terrorist attacks.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this important legislation.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. STEVENS):

S. 1455. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to regulate the training of aliens to operate jet-propelled aircraft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Ms. SNOWE. Madam President, I am sure I am not alone in finding that one of the more disturbing revelations of the investigation into the September 11 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center and Pentagon is that over half of the hijackers received flight instruction at American facilities. Investigators have named ten separate flying schools across the United States, from California to Oklahoma to Florida,

where the hijacking suspects may have engaged in flight training in one form or another. In addition, it is believed that one of these suspects was able to gain legal entry into the United States through the assistance of a flight school that provided immigration documentation.

I know that this ironic turn of events, the schools dedicated to the safety of the airline industry were unwittingly utilized to facilitate the worst airline disaster in history, has school administrators and instructors asking themselves, "What if . . ." as they look in the mirror every morning.

We need to take action now to remove the doubts of the instructors as well as restore confidence in student pilots engaged in valid training. That is why I am introducing legislation to require thorough background checks on foreign nationals seeking advanced flight or jet aircraft training in American flight schools.

At present the Federal Aviation Administration FAA, regulates course content at these schools and does it well, the U.S. has the best training program in the world and pilot certification from the FAA is considered the industry "gold standard." That is why a large number of foreign students are attracted to American schools. And we want to continue to encourage foreign participation at our schools, it assures aviation safety world wide.

However, the FAA does not regulate who can participate in pilot training, be it glider plane basics or 757 advanced training. More specifically, the requirement for foreign students is limited to demonstrated English proficiency and proper immigration documentation.

Given the events of September 11, it is imperative that the screening process for pilot trainees be improved. As such, the legislation I am introducing today mandates the completion of security checks before foreign nationals may commence advanced jet training. Specifically, by requiring that the Attorney General carry out background investigations on individuals seeking such training, the legislation ensures a comprehensive review against records held by such agencies as the FBI, INS, and DEA will be carried out prior to starting training on any simulator or jet powered aircraft. Also, given the recent tragedies in New York, Washington DC, and Pennsylvania, all foreign nationals currently in training would be required to stop until a satisfactory background check is completed.

I want to urge my colleagues to join me in taking this small but critical step to prevent a repeat of unintentionally training those who would terrorize our cities and skies and ask for their support in increasing security requirements for flight training.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 162—PROVIDING FOR MEMBERS ON THE PART OF THE SENATE OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY

Mr. DODD (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 162

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the following joint committees of Congress:

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING: Mr. Dayton, Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Cochran, and Mr. Santorum.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY: Mr. Dodd, Mr. Schumer, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Cochran.

SENATE RESOLUTION 163—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 23, 2001, THROUGH SEPTEMBER 29, 2001, AS "NATIONAL OVARIAN CANCER AWARENESS WEEK"

Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. SNOWE, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. HATCH, and Mrs. CLINTON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 163

Whereas 1 out of every 55 women will develop ovarian cancer at some point during her life;

Whereas over 70 percent of women with ovarian cancer will not be diagnosed until the cancer has spread beyond the ovaries;

Whereas prompt diagnosis of ovarian cancer is crucial to effective treatment, with the chances of curing the disease before it has spread beyond the ovaries ranging from 85 to 90 percent, as compared to between 20 and 25 percent after the cancer has spread;

Whereas several easily identifiable factors, particularly a family history of ovarian cancer, can help determine how susceptible a woman is to developing the disease;

Whereas effective early testing is available to women who have a high risk of developing ovarian cancer;

Whereas heightened public awareness can make treatment of ovarian cancer more effective for women who are at-risk; and

Whereas the Senate, as an institution, and Members of Congress, as individuals, are in unique positions to help raise awareness about the need for early diagnosis and treatment for ovarian cancer: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of September 23, 2001, through September 29, 2001, as "National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Week"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 69—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR TUBEROUS SCLEROSIS AWARENESS

Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. HAGEL) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 69

Whereas at least two children born each day will be affected with tuberous sclerosis;

Whereas nearly one million people worldwide are known to have tuberous sclerosis;

Whereas tuberous sclerosis affects all races and ethnic groups equally;

Whereas tuberous sclerosis is caused by either an inherited autosomal disorder or by a spontaneous genetic mutation;

Whereas when tuberous sclerosis is genetically transmitted as an autosomal dominant disorder, a child with a parent with the gene will have a 50-percent chance of inheriting the disease;

Whereas two-thirds of the cases of tuberous sclerosis are believed to be a result of spontaneous mutation, although the cause of such mutations is a mystery;

Whereas diagnosis takes an average of 90 days with consultation of at least three specialists;

Whereas tuberous sclerosis frequently goes undiagnosed because of the obscurity of the disease and the mild form the symptoms may take; and

Whereas the Congress as an institution, and Members of Congress as individuals, are in unique positions to help raise public awareness about the need for increased funding for research, detection, and treatment of tuberous sclerosis and to support the fight against tuberous sclerosis: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) all Americans should take an active role in the fight against tuberous sclerosis by all means available to them, including early and complete clinical testing and investigating family histories;

(2) the role played by national and community organizations and health care providers in promoting awareness of the importance of early diagnosis, testing, and ongoing screening should be recognized and applauded;

(3) the Federal Government has a responsibility to—

(A) endeavor to raise awareness about the importance of the early detection of, and proper treatment for, tuberous sclerosis;

(B) increase funding for research so that the causes of, and improved treatment for, tuberous sclerosis may be discovered; and

(C) continue to consider ways to improve access to, and the quality of, health care services for detecting and treating tuberous sclerosis; and

(4) the Director of the National Institutes of Health should take a leadership role in the fight against tuberous sclerosis by acting with appropriate offices within the National Institutes of Health to provide to the Congress a five-year research plan for tuberous sclerosis.

Mr. WARNER. Madam President, I rise today to introduce a resolution to help increase the awareness of tuberous sclerosis or TS. Even though 1,000,000 people worldwide are affected with this disease, few are even aware of it.

TS is a genetic condition characterized by lesions of the skin and central nervous system, tumor growth and sei-

zures, and TS is transmitted either through genetic inheritance or as a spontaneous genetic mutation. It is the leading known cause of epilepsy, and may also cause brain, eye or kidney tumors, hydrocephalus, and disfiguring growths on the skin. At least two children born every day will be affected by TS, which affects 1 million people worldwide of all races and ethnic groups. Infants and children too often spend their lives being misdiagnosed, possibly leading to irreparable brain damage, kidney failure, and even premature death.

Because there is no cure for this disease, early intervention is important in helping to overcome developmental delays. Passage of this important resolution will help to raise the importance of early detection and proper treatment of TS; encourage increased funding for research and treatments; and call upon the National Institutes of Health, NIH, to develop a research plan for TS.

For all of the families that are affected by this terrible disease, I ask that my colleagues support this important legislation. By helping America to learn about and understand tuberous sclerosis, we will help to improve the quality of life for many Americans.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 70—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS IN SUPPORT OF THE "NATIONAL WASH AMERICA CAMPAIGN"

Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. ALLEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 70

Whereas on September 11, 2001, the United States was victim to the worst terrorist attack on American soil, as hi-jacked aircraft were deliberately crashed into the World Trade Center in New York, New York, and the Pentagon outside Washington, D.C.;

Whereas the tragic events of September 11, 2001, have inflicted enormous emotional pain on Americans of all ages;

Whereas young Americans, who are generally unable to donate blood, help with rescue efforts, or make financial contributions, are nevertheless sharing in the Nation's pain and are especially in need of a way to make a difference and help their country;

Whereas four young sister, Ashley, Aubrey, Alyssa and Alana Welsh, from Annandale, Virginia, whose father serves in the military and narrowly avoided the Pentagon disaster, resolved that they could make a difference by holding local car washes to raise funds for the American Red Cross and to "help wash away the hurt";

Whereas within forty-eight hours the young girls had involved hundreds of others and raised more than \$10,000, all in one Northern Virginia community;

Whereas there are more than 100,000 schools across the United States, whose teachers, students, and parents are searching for ways to unite and help rebuild the Nation as the Welch sisters have done in their home town;

Whereas a National Wash America Campaign has been created with its own Internet site, www.WashAmerica.org, to help other

communities launch similar efforts on the weekends of September 22 and 23, September 29, and 30, and October 6 and 7, 2001; and

Whereas the American Red Cross is designating an account to receive all Wash America funds, giving the children of this campaign the opportunity to participate in one of its largest fund-raising drives ever: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) salutes the young Americans who take part in Wash America events in their communities to help raise funds for the American Red Cross efforts in the wake of the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, and thanks them for doing their part to "Help Wash Away the Hurt" across the Nation.

Mr. WARNER. Madam President, September 11, 2001 was indeed one of the most tragic days in America's history. While our lives will never be the same, I know that we will be better and stronger as a Nation.

Regrettably, these loathsome, cowardly acts of terrorism have deeply wounded our country, but they have not, and will never dull, the spirit and resolve of the American people. My thoughts and prayers are with those who lost loved ones on that horrific day. My thanks and deep appreciation go out to the many thousands who stepped up in the face of danger to assist in the devastating aftermath, and who continued to work tirelessly at the Pentagon, the World Trade Center, and the Pennsylvania crash site.

During this time of crisis it is important that we come together as a nation. Thus far, the American people have responded in many different ways: by donating blood, sending money, even participating in the rescue efforts underway in Virginia and New York.

But, for one group of people, young Americans, it has been especially difficult for them to find a meaningful outlet for their tremendous need to be involved.

That is why I am so proud today to rise in support of four Virginia youngsters, and to introduce a resolution on their behalf that will help share their remarkable and uplifting story with a country in need of such stories.

The Welch sisters, Ashley, Aubrey, Alyssa and Alana, might not have their father, Lt. Col. Tracy Welch, here today had a meeting he was due to attend at the Pentagon in the morning of September 11, 2001, not been postponed.

After the cowardly attacks on our country, the Welch sisters, like so many other Americans, went to donate blood. However, because they were underage, they were turned away.

Some might have stopped there, but these girls, aged 10-16, were determined to make a difference. So, in two days, they organized four local car washes and mobilized approximately one hundred of their friends to help them wash cars by urging their friends to "Help Wash the Hurt Away." At the end of these two days, the Welch Sisters and their friends raised \$10,000 for the American Red Cross. They called their effort "Wash America."